

Part 2 Tanker Information Isgintt

This third edition provides a major revision and update to the original content and reflects changes in ship and terminal design, operating practices and advances in technology. These guidelines cover the minimum recommended OCIMF mooring requirements.

OCIMF's Offshore Vessel Management and Self Assessment (OVMSA) programme has been developed as a tool to help operators of offshore vessels to assess, measure and improve their management systems. In this guide, the range of different offshore vessels and units are commonly referred to as 'vessels'.

Tandem Mooring and Offloading Guidelines for Conventional Tankers at F(P)SO Facilities

Inert Gas Systems

Guidelines for Offshore Tanker Operations

STS SERVICE PROVIDER MANAGEMENT AND SELF ASSESSMENT, SECOND EDITION 2020

Ship to Ship Transfer Guide for Petroleum, Chemicals and Liquefied Gases

To assist in the development of a marine safety culture by addressing the issue of fatigue, the IMO has developed practical guidance to assist interested parties to better understand and manage the issue of "fatigue".

Cryogenics, a term commonly used to refer to very low temperatures, had its beginning in the latter half of the last century when man learned, for the first time, how to cool objects to a temperature lower than had ever existed na tu rally on the face of the earth. The air we breathe was first liquefied in 1883 by a Polish scientist named Olszewski. Ten years later he and a British scientist, Sir James Dewar, liquefied hydrogen. Helium, the last of the so-called permanent gases, was finally liquefied by the Dutch physicist Kamerlingh Onnes in 1908. Thus, by the beginning of the twentieth century the door had been opened to a strange new world of experimentation in which all substances, except liquid helium, are solids and where the absolute temperature is only a few microdegrees away. However, the point on the temperature scale at which refrigeration in the ordinary sense of the term ends and cryogenics begins has never been well defined. Most workers in the field have chosen to restrict cryogenics to a temperature range below -150°C (123 K). This is a reasonable dividing line since the normal boiling points of the more permanent gases, such as helium, hydrogen, neon, nitrogen, oxygen, and air, lie below this temperature, while the more common refrigerants have boiling points that are above this temperature. Cryogenic engineering is concerned with the design and development of low-temperature systems and components.

Effective Mooring

Boarding of Vessels

Marine Terminal Baseline Safety Criteria and Assessment Questionnaire

Tanker Familiarization

A Best Practice Guide for Offshore Vessel Operators

First published: IMO, 1991.

The demand for energy consumption is increasing rapidly. To avoid the impending energy crunch, more producers are switching from oil to natural gas. While natural gas engineering is well documented through many sources, the computer applications that provide a crucial role in engineering design and analysis are not well published, and emerging technologies, such as shale gas drilling, are generating more advanced applications for engineers to utilize on the job. To keep producers updated, Boyun Guo and Ali Ghalambor have enhanced their best-selling manual, **Natural Gas Engineering Handbook**, to continue to provide

opening and practicing engineers the full scope of natural gas engineering with a computer-assisted approach. This must-have handbook includes: A focus on real-world essentials rather than theory Illustrative examples throughout the text Working spreadsheet programs for all the engineering calculations on a free and easy to use companion site Exercise problems at the end of every chapter, including newly added questions utilizing the spreadsheet programs Expanded sections covering today's technologies, such as multi-fractured horizontal wells and shale gas wells

Ship to Ship Service Provider Management

Prevention of Oil Spillages Through Cargo Pumproom Sea Valves

Including Amendments Adopted by the MEPC at Its Forty-third Session (28 June to 2 July 1999) and by the Assembly at Its Twenty-first Session (15 to 26 November 1999)

Transportation of Liquefied Natural Gas

Tanker Safety Guide

The purpose of this document is to offer guidance to the Masters and operators of vessels undertaking side-by-side ship to ship (STS) transfer, or lightering, of liquefied natural gas (LNG).

General principles, conditions and requirements. Communications general communications, language, pre arrival communications.

And Associated Equipment

An Introductory Guide

Chemicals

Annuaire Européen

Recommendations for Management of Operational Risk Attaching to Liquefied Gas Tanker and Terminal Operations in Port Areas : [essential Best Practices for the Industry]

Intended to familiarise Masters, ship operators, F(P)SO Operators and project development teams with the general principles and equipment involved in F(P)SO - CT operations, these guidelines provide an understanding of the issues including design, equipment, operations, and environmental limitations in operation.

IMO publication sales no.: T101E.

International Safety Guide for Oil Tankers & Terminals (ISGOTT)

LNG Operations in Port Areas

Gas As a Marine Fuel

International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (2016 Edition)

SIGTTO Information Papers (2019).

Annuaire EuropéenEuropean YearbookEffective Mooring

This publication contains the text of guidelines for inert gas systems and relevant IMO documents on inert gas systems and supersedes the publication 860 83.15.E.

Incorporating STS Service Provider Self Assessment

Your Guide to Mooring Equipment and Operations

Liquefied Gas

Mooring Equipment Guidelines 3

Crude Oil Washing Systems

Mooring is one of the most complex and dangerous operations for ship and terminal crew. If something goes wrong, the consequences can be severe. Effective Mooring gives crew a general introduction to mooring and guidance on how to stay safe during mooring operations. It is written in an easy-to-understand style for seafarers worldwide and can be used as a training guide for both new and experienced crew. Produced by the Oil Companies International Marine Forum (OCIMF), the book is written for crew on board oil tankers, barges and terminals, but the principles can be applied to any vessel.

Literary Journal

Gas Measurement

IGC Code

Natural Gas Engineering Handbook

Offshore Vessel Management and Self Assessment (OVMSA)

IMO carriage requirement on board LNG Tankers. Looseleaf operating manual for anyone engaged in the carriage of liquefied gases by sea. Provides detailed information on the characteristics of liquefied gases, precautions, hazards and emergency procedures. A series of appendices provide additional information, including chemical data sheets for all liquefied gases carried by sea.Tanker Safety Guide (Liquefied Gas) quantity.

A work that is produced by OCIMF to encourage the uniform assessment of standards of safety and environmental protection at chemical, gas and oil terminals.

Ship Simulator and Bridge Teamwork

LNG Ship to Ship Transfer Guidelines

Recommendations for Oil and Chemical Tanker Manifolds

Site Selection and Design for LNG Ports and Jetties

Cryogenic Process Engineering